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The Suffragist

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Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

The Battle

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Notes of the Week

Illinois Democrats Urge the Senate to Hurry

THE Democratic Party of Cook County, Illinois, which is the largest organization of Democrats except Tammany Hall, went on record on September 16 as favoring immediate action on woman suffrage by the Senate. At the state convention to which many women delegates were sent as a result of the instruction given to the ward committeemen, the following resolution was adopted:

"We ask for the immediate enactment of the constitutional amendment now before the United States Senate and we pledge ourselves to throw our organized strength behind the adoption of that amendment when it is submitted for ratification to the various states."

The Republican Party of the state also urged the amendment. The politicians of both parties in Illinois as in New York, now realize the women as a political factor—a thing the Woman's Party has known since 1914. Each party fears loss of power by loss of woman support unless national suffrage is passed before the November elections.

Women in Skilled Trades

SECRETARY Lane thinks it would be well to admit women to the trade schools in New York and other cities where there is a considerable demand for women for the work. Not until the necessity for labor was greatly increased by a war emergency, did it occur to any official that women might be admitted to the more skilled and better paid and less arduous branches of industry. Women were not admitted to many branches of work until there was a real shortage of men. Congress continuing to withhold action which would give women their full political representation, evidently anticipates no shortage of men to legislate or rather to man the House and Senate.

Women Workers in Connecticut Will Vote

ALTHOUGH women in general are not allowed to vote in the state of Connecticut, certain women working in the various war industries at Bridgeport where more than fifty thousand persons are employed in producing arms and munitions, will vote in industrial elections, held by the workers to choose a board to determine conditions of work. The War Department is urging women to work in essential industries like those at Bridgeport; at the same time it is allowing employers at this very plant to set 48 cents an hour as the minimum for men and 32 cents an hour as the minimum for women. Unfair treatment of women such as this is not to be tolerated. Women must unite to protest against these conditions, and first they must have a ballot if their protests are to claim all the consideration they deserve.

Bohemia Has First Woman Legislator

TO Mrs. Vikova-Kuneticka belongs the distinction of being the first woman in Central Europe to be elected to a legislative body, according to Continental press reports, one of which says:

"She was present at the Prague constituent assembly on January 6, a meeting of all Czech deputies, elected by the free choice of the people of the Czech lands to the four legislative bodies, the only woman in the Bohemian Diet. She was deprived of her mandate by the decision of the Austrian Government on the ground that the Austrian constitution does not provide for the election of women deputies."

Skilled and Unskilled Woman Labor

THE report of the woman inspector of factories for the year 1917 has lately been issued in London proving that heavy war work is now being handled by women throughout Great Britain. Miss Anderson, the author of the report, comments on "the fundamental contrast, hidden from us before the war by traditional and conventional views as to which were womanly occupations," and questions whether women may not permanently usurp the places of men in m any trades in which they were before the war barred.

She points out, however, that "in the higher posts of industry the general absence of opportunities for women of obtaining broad and sound technical training has limited the substitution of women." This note of warning that all but unskilled workers are unable to obtain training, can only be changed in this country as well as abroad by the complete enfranchisement of women, able then to enforce opportunities now denied.

Women Sheriffs

SUCH well-known papers as the *New York Times* and the *Kansas City Star* still comment facetiously on woman sheriffs and police officers, though these innovations have been introduced in all sections. Of Mrs. John H. Bannister, recently appointed sheriff of Coleman County, Texas, *The Star* says:

"All who know her say that when she buckles on her six-shooter and goes out to make an arrest the offender had better make peaceful surrender if he knows what is good for him. It is not meant by this that Mrs. Bannister is a woman of the rough man type—on the contrary, she is unassuming, quiet and prepossessing in looks. The sum and substance of it is that she belongs to a stock of Westerners that do not know what fear is when it comes to fulfilling what she believes to be her official duty."

Mrs. Bannister has taken the place of her husband, for many years Sheriff of this border county.

London Teachers May Strike

ACCORDING to reports from London women teachers in elementary schools in England, indignant at the low salaries paid them, contemplate a strike. The National Federation of Women Teachers at a recent meeting of protest, held in Trafalgar Square, declared their intention of adopting violent methods to better themselves unless immediate steps in this direction were taken by the authorities.

The majority of these teachers are unenfranchised because they are women under thirty, without the safeguard of the ballot. The protest of these educated women is a reflection on the limited British franchise.

"Gullible Americans" Protected

SENATOR Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, though he wishes to have "every worthy woman" in the country given the vote, proposed this week that the suffrage amendment be amended that disloyal foreign women who marry "gullible American men" may be forced to go through the same naturalization process that foreign men go through.

Senator Frelinghuysen seemed unaware that in many of the States of the Union foreign men who have but signified their intention of becoming citizens are allowed to vote.

He also seemed to forget that American women who marry foreign men are automatically disenfranchised no matter how loyal they are. Until the one inequality is remedied it seems unnecessary that the passage of the federal suffrage amendment be impeded by the passage of amendments that can be taken care of in another manner.

Italian Women Make Political Demand

"A GREAT suffrage awakening has come to pass in Italy owing to the war, which showed our women their worth and their capacity, and made many understand the necessity of studying politics," says Dr. Margherita Ancona, a member of the Lombard Committee on Woman Suffrage, in the *International Suffrage News*. "Lately in Milan 45 women's organizations signed a suffrage address to the president of the council. In almost all Italian towns (and also in country districts) women's groups are being constituted, which have a political character. This is noteworthy, as hitherto all women's associations showed a non-political character. . . .

"Our one fear is this—that the politicians may keep us waiting during the period of the war, and then, when the war is finished and they have no further need of our work, they will refuse us what they promised, and will deny our capability, which they are obliged to recognize now, in face of facts which prove it. Therefore we suffragists think that we cannot wait until the end of the war to ask that Parliament should discuss electoral reform, although many men affect to be scandalized that at such a moment we can think of our particular interests."

The Suffrage Amendment is Debated in the Senate

The Message of a Pioneer

I AM with you in spirit, watching from a distance and rejoicing in every step you take, as doubtless a multitude of people throughout the land are doing. You are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses, seen and unseen, inspiring and sustaining all your efforts. God grant we may see victory.

REVEREND OLMYPIA BROWN, Co-worker with Susan B. Anthony.

THE last engagement, possibly, of the seventy years' struggle for the enfranchisement of the women of America began this week, on September 26, in the United States Senate. The most cumbersome and conservative branch of the government to the last pitted its strength against the most drastic liberating act that has ever been enacted in this country, led by the Administration forces.

In the opening sessions the reactionary South with Hardwick, of Georgia for a mouthpiece, analyzed to a nicety the final forcing of the Administration to a tardy recognition of the claims of women for the sake of party expediency. The South, taking the white man's burden extremely seriously and the white woman's burden extremely lightly, was, indeed, heard for possibly the last time in the history of this country on why American women should be deprived of a voice in their own government. But there was heard also the voice of the New South, able to overcome ancient prejudices and looking forward to a better day. This new hope for the nation through the liberation of the energies and powers of women was ably expressed by Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, who opened the suffrage debate.

Every gallery in the Senate chamber was filled with women who had journeyed from most of the states in the Union to be present on an occasion that, in spite of its grotesque aspects, will be historical. It may be said that in those women the conscience of the nation sat looking down from the galleries on the men who have so long "represented" them. For perhaps the last time the most intelligent women of the nation heard a movement which has gained head through incessant toil and sacrifice and suffering for going on to the century mark belittled by Senators who had fought against this woman's day through session after session.

They were the same galleries in which the great leaders of a past generation had listened patiently —had listened with decreasing respect and growing political acumen. One could not help picturing the austere face of Susan B. Anthony, the flash of her eye over the old insults, the old meaningless flamboyant praise.

The young generation listened with scarcely concealed contempt to these latest interpretations of democracy for men only. They knitted serenely or ate snatches of lunch, unmoved by windy praise or blame. They had come to wait for a vote. The words they heard were after all but sounding brass or tinkling symbol. They no longer needed to school their faces to respect. All the contempt that Senator Hardwick of Georgia felt for politicians forced reluctantly, ponderously, to climb upon the political band wagon, those young women in the gallery who had gone to prison and gone hungry for an ideal of liberty, also felt for the politicians of the Senate.

But there was also a remainder of the old guard which has seen much of the fight, that remembers Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and their invincible pioneering. Those who remembered perhaps looked down with more patience. One of the oldest of the pioneers who may live to see the liberation of woman accomplished, Reverend Olympia Brown, co-worker through many years with Susan B. Anthony, sent a telegraphic message from her home in Wisconsin to the National Woman's Party:

"I am with you in spirit, watching from a distance and rejoicing in every step you take, as doubtless a multitude of women throughout the land are doing. You are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses seen and unseen, inspiring and sustaining all your efforts. God grant we may see victory."

AMONG the Republican leaders who urged the Senate to support suffrage was Theodore Roosevelt. His letter to the Republicans of the Senate was brought to Washington by Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of California, a member of the National Woman's Republican Executive Committee. This letter of Col. Roosevelt's was considered significant since the woman vote in two pivotal States, New York and Illinois, will this year be a determining factor. Many women from these States came to Washington to await the outcome of the struggle for woman suffrage in the Senate.

The Colonel's message was as follows:

"I earnestly hope every Republican will vote for the national suffrage amendment," Colonel Roosevelt wrote. "We need it both as a peace and a war measure. The draft law as amended makes service the test of citizenship of men. Let us apply the same test to women. Let us demand service from every citizen, and let us give suffrage to all who render the service. Let us base suffrage on service and not on sex."

Senator Vardaman's plea for the enfranchisement of women at this time is significant, coming as it does from a representative of a state with a very high percentage of negro citizens. Opening the debate he said:

Senator Vardaman Speaks for the New South

"MR. President, the world is passing through a period of change. Things that were new yesterday are today old and tomorrow will doubtless become obsolete. New principles and untried policies are passing through the processes of experimentation, and the mutations coming with lightning rapidity challenge our attention and present the world in the perspective as a cosmic phenomenon, kaleidoscopic in character.

"In the midst of this desolation and devastation, the deadly work of the typhoon of war, it is well—aye more, wisely prudent—that the American people, in the quiet of their homes, should take an inventory of their national assets and liabilities, indulge in serious thought, and make ready, in so far as possible at this time, for the great work of reconstruction and rehabilitation, which must engage our attention after the war is over.

"But, after all of this sacrifice and suffering, blood letting, and money wasting, what will it profit the United States if we gain democracy for the whole world and still deny the application of its beneficient principles to the best part of our own citizenry? In reality there can be no world-wide democracy in the true sense of the term as long as liberty has her favorites and justice is dispensed by the hand of partiality.

"I have not shared, and do not at this time share, the apprehension of many of my fellow countrymen, who, overwhelmed, unconsciously perhaps, with the vanity of their own sex superiority, that woman's possession of the ballot would lower the standard of feminine excellency, rob her of those refinements of manner and gentleness of soul which are the flowering of good breeding, the perfume of loving hearts, and the crowning virtue of her sex—qualities which all men reverence and worship in the perfect woman. I have not believed at any time that giving to woman the privilege of the ballot would be hurtful to her personally or result detrimentally to my country. The truth about the matter is, Mr. President, as I believe, that the inherent virtues and superior moral and mental qualities of woman will rather purify the ballot, elevate the standard of citizenship, and, therefore, contribute largely to the sum total of virtue in government. All of which will necessarily elevate the standard of statesmanship in the Republic, which is so much needed at this time.

"Suffrage sentiment has grown. It is sweeping over the world today with the irresistible force

of the moving tide. It is reasonable, certain, and sure as the law of gravitation. It is the fulfillment of the dream that has glorified the brain and stimulated the efforts of the great forward-looking men and women who have stood out among their fellows—Apennine in character, intellectual Pikes Peaks above the shrub-covered hills of mediocrity. I am reminded that woman is about to enter the promised land of equality which the dreamers of her sex have described vividly for more than a half century. Mr. President, the dream has always been the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to lead peoples out of the wilderness of oppression and over the highways of difficulties. The dreamer stands within the shadow of the night, and looks beyond it toward the coming light, and sees far off, with trance-prophetic eyes, the consummation of the centuries.

"Mr. President, I think to confer upon woman the right of suffrage is the highest form of moral conservation. It is the one bright star that twinkles above the horizon of our nation's future. It is a covenant with the future, a guaranty that the criminal blunders of the past shall not be repeated, and that this Republic shall henceforth be dedicated to the service of mankind, which is the most acceptable service to God, rather than to the service of Mammon."

An Anti Senator Votes Yea

SENATOR McCumber, of North Dakota, was one of the Senators forced by the public opinion of his own state to vote for suffrage. He voted for it, he candidly admitted, against his personal convictions, and, in extenuation, gave a lengthy discourse which will undoubtedly be treasured in the archives of the anti-suffragists:

"Mr. President," said the Senator seriously, "my own observation has taught me that common vocations covering and leading the masculine and feminine minds into and along channels of common thought and sentiment, and even common earning capacity, relieving the one from any dependence and the other from the consequential duty which such dependence imposes, the disarrangement of the old plan of provider on the one hand and home maker on the other, dulls these sentiments and weakens that magnetic attraction which is the soul of home.

"And, I know, as every man must know, that no woman has ever found or ever will find in her own sex a kindlier consideration, a truer friendship, or a more sympathetic deference than that which she ever receives from men. The records of our courts, with their men jurors, with their almost universal acquittals of women charged with offense, even though their hands be encarmined, speak such volumes against this assertion that I can not understand how in candor it could ever be made."

Senator McCumber's conclusion was a dark prediction:

"Closely associated with this feature is another, to my mind even more important. The political field always has been and probably always will be an arena of more or less bitter contest. The political battles leave scars as ugly and lacerating as the physical battles, and the more sensitive the nature the deeper and more lasting the wound. And as no man can enter this contest or be a party to it and assume its responsibilities without feeling its blows and suffering its wounds, much less can woman with her more emotional and more sensitive nature." Antis must have almost forgiven Senator McCumber his reluctant yea.

Senator Ransdell Speaks for Louisiana

SENATOR Ransdell was another Southern Senator standing firm for the enfranchisement of women. He said:

"Mr. President, I believe firmly in giving to women the right of suffrage on perfect equality with men and shall vote for the pending amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Untied States or any state on account of sex.

"SOME of our Southern friends insist that there is grave danger in giving negro women the right to vote, and for that reason they oppose the federal amendment, while willing for women to vote under state laws. I can not believe there is such a menace from this source as warrants the whole nation in refusing to adopt the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. In my judgment the situation as to negro women can be handled as has been done with negro men for the past 25 years. Negroes in the South are prosperous, happy, and contented. They are acquiring homes, are rapidly becoming educated, are mastering all of the trades and some of the professions, are good, law-abiding citizens, and are working out the salvation of their race in peace and amity with their white neighbors and friends. As a rule they do not attempt to vote in states where there are a great many negroes, like South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, but are satisfied with their lot and are as well cared for as any laboring people on earth—infinitely better than those of Mexico, South America, Europe, and Asia. It is inconceivable that these conditions will be destroyed or even interfered with by permitting women to vote.

"The whole nation is united now as never before. There is no longer any South, North, East, or West, but we are one great, patriotic, loyal people bound together by ties which can never be broken, and there is not the slightest danger that Congress will ever attempt to pass sectional election laws that would ruin any part of the Republic. This particular phase of the subject has given me the greatest solicitude, because so many of my friends take a different view; but I have worked it out to the very best of my ability with the same earnestness and sincerity of purpose which influences them, and I trust they know me well enough to feel that if I were in doubt I would not insist upon following my own opinion, which is that the passage of this amendment will prove very helpful to the South and to the nation.

"Suffragists have the best of the argument on all sides. The opposition is due to sentiment rather than to sound reason. Practically I see no valid objection to woman suffrage, and feel certain that none of the womanly qualities of the gentler sex will be lost by voting. Women in several of our states and in many countries of the world have voted for years, and there is no evidence that they are less womanly than before or have been changed in any way; they are just the same.

"Women are permitted to vote in Louisiana's sister states—Arkansas and Texas. They vote in thirteen states of the Union and in every English-speaking country on the globe, with the single exception of the United States. Is it possible that this great, free country, which is spending countless billions of wealth and giving many thousands of its best young lives to "make the world safe for democracy" is going to longer deny this plain, simple act of justice to the better half of its citizens? I can not believe it, and am firmly convinced the Senate will demonstrate by its vote today that we are practicing at home the democracy we preach for mankind."

Senator Hardwick Stands by his Guns

ONE of the humorous moments of the long day of debate over self-evident truth was offered by Senator Hardwick of Georgia, Democrat and anti-suffragist, who taunted his own party with truckling to political expediency. After contending that both Democrats and Republicans were bound in honor to vote against woman suffrage because of their 1916 party platforms, Senator Hardwick said:

"We were warned that unless we did adopt the recommendation, if the Democratic Party did not insert the proposition to so amend the National Constitution, we would lose the election, that we could not carry the Western states.

"But the President of the United States then stood against the Senator's views and then stood on the ancient Democratic doctrine that each state should settle for itself the qualifications of its own electors, and was reported in the newspapers to have sent this particular plank in the platform from Washington, supposedly by the hands of one of his Cabinet officers. The Senator knows, and everyone in this body knows, and every one in this country with a memory that is two years old knows, that it was in denial of this very demand that you are making today that we said at St. Louis in 1916 that we would remit this question to the states, where it belonged.

"Now, what happened? We had just as well be frank about it. The suffrage movement is gaining strength and force in the country. A great many politicians and a great many Senators—and of course the terms are by no means synonymous—have come to the conclusion that this is going to happen, and they are all trying to get on the band wagon first, so that when the votes are given to

SUFFRAGE PETITIONS WERE THERE IN A BUNCH
SENATOR RANSDELL
SENATOR SMITH OF ARIZONA
SEN GRONNA SPORTED A "SWALLOW TAIL"
ONE OF THE "SUNFLOWERS"
SEN. KING OF UTAH
JIM REED AND HIS SHELL-RIMS
SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN LISTENED ATTENTIVELY
"WAR TROPHY"- THOMPSON OF KANSAS
SENATOR WALTER GUION SAID A FEW WORDS
NO WONDER THERE'S A SHORTAGE OF PAPER
SENATOR PITTMAN- VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN THE ASSORTED ROLLS OF PETITIONS
"AN OVALIKENESS OF NICK LONGWORTH= A VISITOR IN THE SENATE DURING THE DEBATE ON SUFFRAGE
HUMPH!
SENATOR THOMAS
WAS HE THERE?! YES SIR!! "DOLLED" TO THE QUEEN'S' TASTE

Courtesy of the Washington, D. C., Post.

The Senate in Action on Suffrage

women, if they should ever be given to women, they may claim that they did it. And each party is vieing with the other in the speed and alacrity with which it can reverse its position and gain the favor of these future electors. That is the situation. There is no need to mince words about it. We know what it is. Both parties think that this movement is going to succeed, and each party is trying to get ahead of the other in proving to the American people that it is more willing than the other to break its plighted word."

Standing staunchly on States Rights ground Senator's Fletcher of Florida, Hardwick of Georgia, Guion of Louisiana, Pomerine of Iowa, and John Sharp Willims of Mississippi, all valiently fought against freedom for women on constitutional or sectional grounds. Senator Williams declared he would vote for suffrage for white women, and proposed such an amendment to the suffrage amendment.

The Frelinghuysen Amendment

ANOTHER amendment to the amendment was proposed by Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, who wished to safeguard the country by insuring the loyalty of new voters, should the suffrage amendment be passed. He proposed that foreign women married to American men be naturalized as men are before voting. The Frelinghuysen amendment reads:

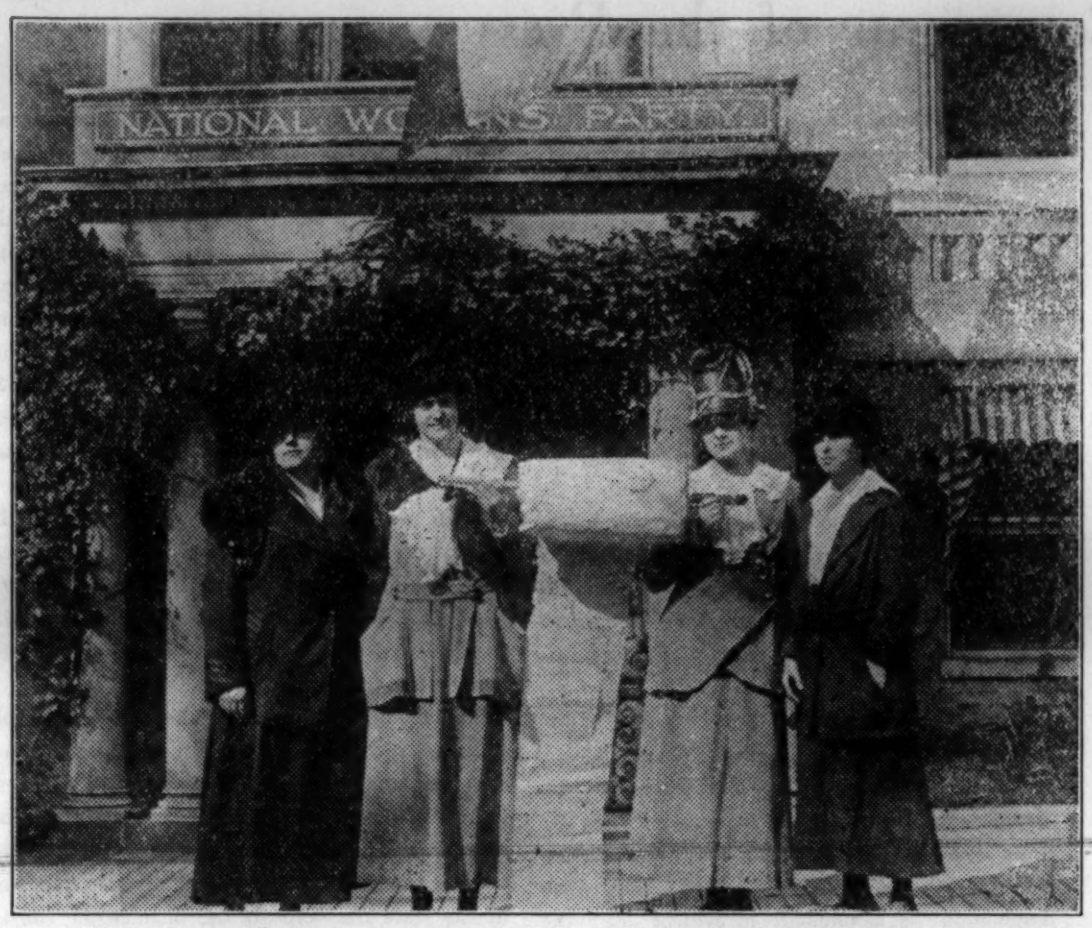
After the word "sex," in line 11, change the period to a semicolon and add the following:

But no person, male or female, shall hereafter exercise the right of suffrage hereunder at an election for Senators and Representatives in Congress and electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, unless such person shall have acquired citizenship by birth or under the naturalization laws of the United States, and, if a female, otherwise than by marriage. The Congress shall provide by law the requirements for conferring the right to vote for the officers herein named upon those who have acquired citizenship by marriage.

Senator Thompson of Kansas Demands Suffrage as a War Measure

IN registering his approval of the suffrage amendment Senator Thompson of Kansas said:

"In all the argument and voluminous discussion there has been no good, sound reason assigned by



A Suffrage Petition from all Sections carried to the Senate by Mrs. Annie Fraher, of Boston, Mrs. Charles Moller of Minneapolis; Miss Bertha Arnold, of Colorado Springs; Miss Anita Pollitzer, Charleston, South Carolina

anybody why equal suffrage should not be granted; there has been no demonstration or suggestion by anybody that it has failed in any particular wherever tried.

"If for any reason, however, technical or otherwise, it was not thought just or advisable to grant women this right, there certainly should be no hesitancy in doing so at this particular time. If there were no other reasons, it should be done as a righteous measure growing out of the prosecution of the war. Women have performed more than their part in this great struggle for democracy, freedom, and liberty. They have borne the men, the boys who are braving the dangers of battle and making the supreme sacrifice for the glorious cause. They have helped make and raise the money to carry on the war and to aid our allies.

They have helped raise the food to feed the people at home as well as the soldiers in the field. They have helped make the clothing, the ammunition, the guns, the flying machines, the railroad trains, and the ships. They are even ready, if necessary, to shoulder the gun and march to the front themselves; and indeed they have done so in many instances. They have done practically all of the nursing, and who doubts but what they can do it better than any man? They have performed wonderful feats in surgery, together with the men. No great surgical operation was ever performed without the skillful aid of the women. They are now doing the drudgery work in France and England, as well as in many places in the United States, such as running elevators, handling trucks and baggage at the stations, running street cars, driving hacks, taxies, automobiles, trucks, ambulances, making the gardens, cultivating the fields, and gathering the grain and caring for the stock.

McKellar Condemns Sectional Prejudice

CONDEMNING sectional prejudice and contending that the colored vote would not change conditions in the South Senator McKellar was heckled constantly by his Southern colleagues, Senators Hardwick, Williams and Reed, all antis. He refused not only to be terrorized by the negro problem, but also by the still more terrible menace, the loss of the "womanliness" of women which the ballot may bring about. The Senator chose to devote some time to this serious phase of the suffrage question:

"For my part I would a thousand times rather see a woman take an interest in politics and vote, and even stand around the polling places and electioneer for the candidates of her choice, rather than to see her at a fashionable club drinking highballs and gossiping about her neighbors, or in other circles of life at a corner grocery drinking beer. I think it is a thousand times more unwomanly to do any of these things than it is to perform the very high order of public service in casting a ballot in an election."

Senator Owen Asks Action

SENATOR Owen, of Oklahoma, refused to argue again for suffrage:

"I think the argument has been exhausted in favor of woman suffrage. It has been discussed in this country for years and years, and everybody knows both sides of the question perfectly. The country has come to a point where innnumerable evidences of public approval have been given to the proposal that women shall be treated as human beings and given the right to participate in the election of those who write the law and execute the law.

"Mr. President, the argument practically has been presented so fully that it is unnecessary for any man to say anything further about it. Everybody very well knows what the reasons are which justify the passage of a joint resolution. Those reasons are increasing day by day as the war goes on.

"Women own half the property in the United States now, and if the war goes on much longer they will own it all by the natural laws of inheritance; but the right of women to vote is not based upon property, it is based upon what is infinitely superior to property. Women bring men into the world, and when they do so they suffer an anguish which is not surpassed by any soldier on the field of battle. No thinking man and no feeling man ought ever to forget the sacrifices that women make for men. The happiness of men is promoted and cared for by women. Women give men their language; they teach it to them as children. They teach them their manners and their morals and their religion. They are fully equal to men in every sense, and are deserving of every tribute of respect which men can pay to women. Moreover, no nation ever rises higher than the level of its women. That of itself justifies men in giving women their right to participate in the conduct of government."

Woman's Party Petitions Presented

IN spite of the fact that Senator Wadsworth of New York, opposed to the suffrage amendment, demanded a vote on the measure on the opening day of the debate Senator Jones of New Mexico was emphatic in his statement that the suffrage amendment should be voted on without the encumbrance of petitions would but lengthen debate and deflect opinion from the measure itself, and postpone action until September 27, the day following. Senator Jones said, presenting a monumental pile of Woman's Party petitions from all sections of the country:

"I have here, furnished by representatives of the Woman's Party, another petition, which has been signed by not less than 50,000 people of this country. Of course, this does not do more than indicate the sentiment of the people of the United States. It simply shows that the people of this country are deeply interested in this subject.

"The attention of the Senate has already been called to the action which various States and organizations have taken in regard to this amendment. The political leaders of the country of all parties have declared in favor of the amendment. The political organizations of the country in large majority have declared in favor of the amendment, and I believe the best thought of the people of the country is that the amendment ought to be adopted. At any rate, Mr. President, I feel that there is such a universal opinion regarding the

Comments of the Press

Miss Paul Scores

IT must be admitted that Miss Paul has scored again by lifting the question of suffrage into nation-wide sensational publicity.—*John D. Barry in the San Francisco (Cal.) Call, Aug. 29, 1918.*

Another Offensive Due

LEADERS of the National Woman's Party agree with the generalissimo of the allied armies in France that the "offensive is the soul of war," and that they who possess the initiative should exert its advantage without pause.

The Anthony suffrage amendment is still tied up in the Senate, where it will pass into a prolonged comatose condition, if the present session of Congress is allowed to adjourn without favorable action in the upper house.—*New York Call, Sept. 16, 1918.*

The New Attack

EVER since the suffrage amendment passed by the House the Senate has kept close to the Upper House dugouts, seeking shelter from the drum fire of the national party workers. Once or twice, when the assaulting suffragists threatened to storm their positions, the senators have sprung to the machine guns of tory argument, and, by skillful maneuvering, avoided capture.

"The foes of suffrage have been driven back to their 'Hindenburg line,'" one of the women workers said today, "and there they mean to spend the winter, if possible. But we will not let up in our attacks."—*New York Call, Sept. 16, 1918.*

An Impressive Conversion

IT is time for Senators to come to the scratch and say openly whether they propose to delay or to advance a reform that, while they have been dallying with it, Great Britain has in large measure adopted. President Wilson's gradual conversion, culminating in advocacy of the amendment, is impressive, as is the widening break in the hitherto Solid South, where Arkansas and Texas have now admitted women to the primaries, and the latter has nominated a woman for State Superintendent of Schools on the Democratic ticket, insuring her election in November. Senators are not bound to be won over to the reform by these manifestations, but they are bound to assume an attitude of respectful consideration for it. No one has a right to say how they shall vote upon the amendment long pending before them. What we do insist is that they are trifling with a large body of public opinion in refusing to vote at all. Let the Senate say clearly to the women of the nation, "Yes" or "No."—*New York Post, September 23, 1918.*

The Filibuster

ANOTHER filibuster prevented the adoption of the suffrage amendment in the Senate on Thursday, with a half promise that it will be taken up again today. This question has met with the same treatment so often that its friends look forward to it with anticipation. They are rarely disappointed.

As usual, the chief opponents come from the "Democratic" Southern tier of states, the junker region of the United States—junker in the European sense of landed exploiters who think in terms of a past age.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia added the true Southern touch to the debate. He is reported as stating that woman suffrage for the South is an issue with two alternatives: "Either you hybridize the South or you must maintain a system such as we have there now." The first alternative means, and can only mean, a mixture of the two races; the second, the maintenance of the status quo.

The "system there now" consists of the disfranchisement of nearly all negroes and a large portion of the poor whites. The leaders of the "Democratic" South regard universal suffrage for adults much in the same way that the Prussian junkers do the franchise in Prussia. That negro "domination" is camouflage is evident from the fact that they have disfranchised many thousands of workers of their own color.

Fear that the South may be "hybridized" is equally insincere. It has ben hybridized for many generations, under slavery as well as under freedom.

The surprising thing is, that none of these "statesmen" thought of a more useful argument that is doing yeoman service today. Why not dismiss the whole matter as "pro-German" and its supporters as "disloyal?" That is certainly an improvement on the attitude of the Democratic leaders of the South.—*New York Call, September 28, 1918.*

An Anomaly

AT a moment in the midst of a world war in which the United States is a participant, when many of the states of the Union still deny to half their citizens the right to a voice in their own government, and when the Senate of the United States hesitates to submit the question of full enfranchisement to the states, it is a peril to the national safety and an absurd anomaly that in eight states "alien enemies"—men deemed unfit and unsafe for service in munition plants and other war work—are allowed to vote! In Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota and Texas aliens who have filed their first papers are given all the rights of citizenship, including that of voting for President and representatives in Congress.

It would be bad enough if the worst that could be said of this arrangement was that it lowered the standard of citizenship and was a gross injustice to extend to aliens a right still denied to women. But when it is remembered that in many districts in these states the vote of unnaturalized Germans is so large as to be predominant, then the situation is revealed in its full, alarming aspect. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in a recent forceful indictment of this injustice and danger, declares that one Congressman confessing that the Germans composed a majority in his district and that a very large number voted on their first papers, declared that "he could not safely offend these men by voting for woman suffrage." And she points out that in one Nebraska county 785 men who claimed exemption from the draft upon the ground that they were "enemy aliens" admitted that they had been voting for years.

With women deprived of the vote and the young manhood of the nation in camp or overseas fighting to make the world safe for democracy, shall we be indifferent to the possibility that the votes of aliens may turn the balance from loyalty to treason? . . .

Under our system, with the states the sole judge of the qualifications of voters, relief from this peril must come from the states themselves; yet in one case, where it was recognized and an effort made to avert it by an amendment to the Constitution, the attempt failed, because that particular state has "one of the unamenable constitutions!" Why the United States or any one or more of them should disenfranchise the women and enfranchise men of more than doubtful loyalty is one of those anomalies which cannot be corrected too soon. One check to the danger of the alien vote would be the immediate enfranchisement of the women, whose loyalty is being tried in the fires of self-sacrifice and service.—*The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, August 18, 1918.*

Doddering Delay

THE suffrage amendment to the Constitution will be passed by the United States Senate within twenty days, according to the Republican whip, Senator Curtis, of Kansas. He declares the suffrage forces have not only gained the two votes so long needed, but have added supernumerary converts.

The only strange thing about such a prediction is that it has been so long in coming. Probably no human mind outside of the Senate can understand why the greatest parliamentary body on earth has so long halted before a plain task and a manifest duty.

The delay of suffrage in the Senate, for it has only been delayed and never defeated, would ordinarily tend to impair the two ideals which the present Democratic body treasures most dearly: the dignity of the Senate and the prestige of the President.

Nothing could be more undignified, nothing could make the Senate look more like a sleepy chamber of fogies, than academic hesitation before a concrete demand for public justice. And nothing attempted in a loyal Congress would seem more to belittle the President's influence, than for the Senate to tie clotheslines across the railroad track when Mr. Wilson himself has boarded the suffrage special.—*Detroit Journal, Sept. 23, 1918.*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

$400,000.00 RAISED FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANOTHER $100,000.00

List of Contributions from Sept. 17 Through Sept. 28, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Charles J. Ogle, Md.	5.00
Connecticut Branch	120.00
Mrs. J. E. Cook, Florida	2.00
Mrs. C. T. Robertson, Utah	1.00
Miss Rebecca D. Ernst, Pa.	5.00
Pennsylvania Branch	30.84
Mrs. Francenia T. Dale, California	5.00
Miss Louisa C. Sturtevant, Rhode Island	30.00
Miss Mary S. H. Pattison, New York	5.00
Per Miss Mary Winsor:	
Miss Edith R. May	10.00
Miss Editha Phelps, Ill.	10.00
Mrs. Belle E. Goldwater, New York	.25
Mrs. Kate C. Havens Fla.	5.00
Miss Emily Pierson, Conn.	5.00
Mrs. S. T. M. Low, Cal.	7.00
Miss B. E. Low, Cal.	1.00
Miss E. C. Low, Cal.	1.00
Miss Ida Wieland, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. Nina E. Allender, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. George Pflaster, Virginia	2.00
Mrs. Lucy L. Morse, New Hampshire	5.00
Miss Camilla Whitcomb, Mass.	10.00
Miss Louise Pound, Nebr.	1.00
Mrs. J. Henderson, Mass.	.50
Mrs. Eleanor B. Arrison, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Anne D. Geller, N. Y.	100.00
Mrs. Sophie L. W. Clark, Wash.	1.00
Mr. Gilson Gardner, D. C.	10.00
Mrs. Carrie Wright, Wis.	3.00
Mrs. Charles Dankmeyer, Md.	13.00
Miss Mildred Hicks, Ga.	1.00
Mrs. Sibyl E. Hermance, Georgia	9.00
Mrs. Horton Pope, Colo.	100.00
Miss Florence Q. Youmans, Minn.	15.00
Per Colorado Branch:	
Anonymous	.50
Mrs. Ida Cruze McFarlane	5.00
Mrs. Frank A. Bare	5.00
Mrs. Helen T. Miller	10.00
Mrs. Charles Amidon, North Dakota	5.00
Miss Marie A. Ernst, Oregon	5.00
Mrs. Sigal, Va.	3.00
Miss Mary Jaiser, Va.	1.00
Miss J. S. Jennings, Va.	1.00
Miss Sybil C. Palmer, Minn.	1.00
Miss Caroline Cooper, Del.	10.00
Mr. John Pries, Soldiers' Home, D. C.	5.00
Rev. Olympia Brown, Wis.	5.00
Mrs. W. K. Morley Mich.	10.00
Miss Rose Kiefer, Mich.	10.00
Miss Mabel Vernon, Del.	10.00
Mrs. Sophie S. Cook, Nev.	1.00
Mrs. Isabel Cowlan, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Helen B. Gilman, Mass.	2.00
Mrs. L. C. Baem, Minn.	5.00
Miss Lizabeth Wiley, Wyo.	2.00
Per Miss Anita Pollitzer:	
Mrs. Frances B. Ackerman, N. Y.	25.00
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.	20.00
Miss Anne Herendeen, N. Y.	15.00
Mrs. Jessie M. Lucius, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.	10.00
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Emma White, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Henry Butterworth, N. Y.	2.00
Miss Sadie American, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Johnston, N. Y.	1.00
Collected	2.00
Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke Md.	15.00
Mrs. John T. Crocker, Ill.	5.00
Miss Marie I. Hardwick, D. C.	1.00
Miss Mary E. Houston, Wis.	5.00
Mr. John Thomas, Idaho	10.00
Mrs. Otis Wight, Oregon	10.00
Mrs. Kate W. Townsend, Mass.	10.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.	10.00
Miss Mabel Hale, N. Y.	2.00
Miss Mary E. Garbutt, Cal.	1.00
Miss Mary Farnum, Woodard, Colo.	25.00
Mr. John H. Patterson, Ohio	250.00
Woman's Club of Richland Centre, Wis.	25.00
Mrs. E. P. Church, N. J.	2.00
Mrs. H. F. Hall, Pa.	1.00
Collection in Mass. through Mrs. Scott	5.49
Miss Agnes F. Campbell, N. J.	10.00
Miss Sarah S. James, Wis.	3.00
Mrs. Isabella W. Whisler, Arizona	1.00
Mrs. Kate G. Winston, D. C.	50.00
Contributed for Coal for National Headquarters:	
Miss Winifield Mallon, D. C.	3.00
Miss Alice L. Wood, D. C.	1.00
Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal.	25.00
Miss Mary E. Terry, D. C.	1.00
Mr. Frank P. Walsh, Mo.	5.00
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.	3.00
Dr. Laura Hawkins, D. C.	3.00
Miss Georgiana Sturges, D. C.	2.00
Miss Katharine Fisher, D. C.	2.50
General Anson Mills, D. C.	5.00
A Friend, Cal.	10.00
Mrs. Emma Goodale, Hawaii	5.00
Collection, D. C.	3.85
Mrs. J. D. Carmody, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Sarah T. Croissant, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. E. C. Paul, D. C.	3.00
Miss Dorothy Abramson D. C.	1.50
Membership Fees	11.25
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,250.68
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	350,957.92
Total collected by National Headquarters through Sept. 24, 1918	$352.208.60

Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

Miss Elizabeth F. Heard	3.00
Mrs. H. T. Carret	14.50
Anonymous	2.10
Mrs. S. E. Bridgman	2.00
Worcester Branch	25.00
Mrs. W. M. Reed	.25
Mrs. Philip Reed	.25
Mrs. Sykes	60.00
Mrs. Stephen Chase	6.00
Fête, July 4th	117.61
Miss Isabel C. French	1.00
Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff	5.00
Mrs. John M. Gans	5.00
Mrs. Austin White	2.00
Mrs. J. O. Perkins	2.00
Mrs. R. G. Fuller	57.00
Mrs. L. D. Bement	34.00
Lawrence Branch	10.00
Mrs. Sayward	20.00
Mrs. C. W. Heiger	5.00
Rummage Sale	5.25
Mrs. S. D. Warren	22.00
Mrs. Muther	10.00
Mrs. D. B. Armstrong	27.00
Mrs. O. C. Jack	5.00

Collection on Common	9.00	
Mrs. J. Henderson	45.00	
Miss Grace Henshaw	95.00	
Mrs. Hallam Movius	15.00	
Sale of Pins	12.95	
Miss Elizabeth Prather	100.00	
Mrs. Frances J. Oakes	100.00	
Mrs. Francis M. Babson	4.00	
A Friend	50.00	
Mrs. A. E. St. Clair	75.00	
Mrs. Thomas F. Gray	10.00	
Mrs. A. W. Small	16.00	
Miss Mary W. Allen	4.00	
Mrs. H. S. Dennison	20.00	
Mrs. Horace L. Bearse	25.00	
	1,026.91	
Branch Contributions Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	67,059.62	
Total collected by Branches through Sept. 24, 1918		68,086.53
Grand Total		420,295.13
Deduction:		
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters		3,662.50
Grand Net Total		416,632.63

Correction of misprints in Treasurer's Report Sept. 4, through Sept. 11, 1918:

Miss Alice Paul (collected) ---------- 2.10

Miss Anita Bulmer $1.00 at end of report should have been omitted.

The Suffrage Battle

THE women who are battling for suffrage will be numbered among the world's heroines in centuries to come. The right of every man and woman too to have a voice in the management of government will be recognized in universal suffrage at a not very far distant day.

The efforts being made by the intelligent and wealthy leaders, in the interest of votes for women can well be termed great sacrifices resulting as it has in the embarassment of being placed under arrest. The women who are thus battling that their indifferent sisters may come into their own are worthy of the deepest appreciation and in time will receive full recognition. They suffer for the cause they advocate which is a true test of their sincerity. Under the conditions perhaps there was nothing for the government to do but to cause their arrest, but time will vindicate the justice of their fight. The placing of respectable and cultured women under arrest is not the very best of treatment, but to those who understand the whole situation it is merely an incident in the great fight for principle and progress the ladies are making. When women vote we will have a better world—*Charleston American, September 4, 1918.*

The Senate's Plain Duty

THE women who have been pleading so long for suffrage are confident that success will crown their efforts when the federal amendment comes to a vote in the Senate on Thursday. There is every reason to understand their confidence. It is inconceivable that the senior legislative body of the United States will in this critical hour deliberately turn its back on the example and Democratic progress of the entire English-speaking world and face toward an obsolete and outworn tradition.

The more interesting point we take to be the question of party line-up which will result. As a Republican newspaper *The Tribune* is deeply concerned that Republican Senators shall lead, and not follow, in this liberal and patriotic reform The traditions of Republicanism all strongly favor woman suffrage, and woman suffrage by this particular measure of federal amendment. There is, conversely, strong precedent for Democratic opposition. Thus far the Republicans of House and Senate have maintained this natural leadership. We very greatly hope that when the roll is called on Thursday next there will be an overwhelming answer from the party of Lincoln making plain its staunch adherence to its noblest traditions.

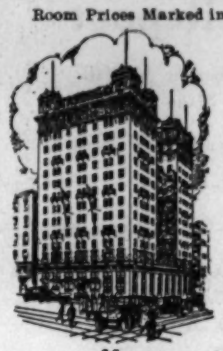
* * *

There is, in addition, the point which *The Tribune* has urged supporting the immediate passage of the amendment. If passed by the Senate at once it can become law within a very few years, in time to admit women to be heard directly and with full voice in the making of peace and in the adjustments that must follow thereafter. Through these women, and through them alone, can be voiced the will of a large part of the manhood of the United States, that manhood which is pouring forth its life-blood on the fields of France.

* * *

We can be glad and thankful that in doing this act of wide wisdom and justice we can perpetuate in some measure the wishes and hopes of those who have made the last sacrifice for their country.—*New York Tribune, September 23, 1918.*

Room Prices Marked in Plain Figures in the Room



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